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## JAPAN.

*Report from Yokohama.*

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, November 9, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to notify you that, since the report from this office dated November 2, no case of plague, undoubted cholera, or epidemic occurrence of smallpox has been met with in Japan, proper.

Respectfully,

K. ROKKAKU,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

## MEXICO.

*Concerning the reported epidemic of yellow fever in Yucatan.*

PROGRESO, MEXICO, November 15, 1901.

SIR: In the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, dated October 25, No. 43, under the heading "Yellow fever in Yucatan," I find the statements copies of which are herewith inclosed.

As these statements, although undoubtedly made in good faith, are misleading and may thus do injury in various ways, I consider it my duty to state that the yellow fever is not considered to be epidemic in Yucatan. There is certainly a larger number of cases than is usual during these same months in previous years, but this is principally owing to the fact that the various large undertakings now in process have called to Yucatan an unusually large number of strangers, most of whom are of the class proverbially careless as to habits and precautions against any disease.

That the yellow fever was not prevailing among the Yucatan Indians and was not contracted from them by the Mexican troops sent to fight them. The troops operating against the "Sublevados" or rebel Indians of Yucatan were mostly recruited among the inhabitants of the high cool table lands of Mexico.

Consequently coming down into this low hot country the various diseases contracted by them in their native land and in transit have naturally propagated with increased vigor.

The diseases that are causing trouble among the Mexican troops on the frontier are those of malarial or paludic origin. Yellow fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, and dysentery have all had their victims among the Mexican troops but all these diseases together have not caused so much actual mortality and sickness as "El Paludismo" malaria owing in part to the opening up of the virgin soil during the military development of the region.

Respectfully,

EDWARD H. THOMPSON,

United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

*Reports from Progreso.*

PROGRESO, MEXICO, November 16, 1901.

SIR: For the week ended November 16, I have the honor to make the following report:

Five deaths from all causes were reported during the week, none being from contagious disease.